The Dauer Deanship

With the mid-1980s came growing concern over court congestion, delays, and general frustration with the legal system. Law schools began to ask themselves how to rethink the preparation of students for the changes that were to come. DU again took a position of leadership on these issues under the educational vision of Dean Dauer. The school began to emphasize courses in Alternative Dispute Resolution, Preventive Law, the creation of a mediation component of the clinical program, and courses in such areas as client counseling and negotiation. The school followed a vision of educating the whole lawyer, providing students a spectrum of the knowledge and skills needed to be a successful attorney.

University officials were encouraged by the quality and number of candidates for the deanship. Despite the serious financial problems facing the University, there were 215 applicants. In early January 1985, the search committee pared this group to about eighty, and then reduced that group to five finalists, each of whom came to Denver in
JOSEPH E. KOVARIK
Class of 1986

I remember studying for the bar and playing Frisbee golf games. We had some guys that were great Frisbee players that played Ultimate Frisbee. They would set up a golf course around the campus. Instead of shooting with a golf club you would take a Frisbee and you have to hit certain poles or trees or something. You were given two or three shots, just like in a golf game, to make par. There was a big tribe of people that would play Frisbee almost every week. That was a big Law Review event. Almost all of the Law Review members were on a Frisbee golf team.

All of us were working so hard doing clerking jobs during the day. I was a day student but I eventually turned into a night student because you wanted to work so much to pay bills and everything else.

I lived on Montview, in an apartment near Stapleton Airport. Every time a plane would taxi in and turn around you'd get this huge strobe light right through the late January and early February to meet with faculty, students, staff, alumni, community leaders and University officials. The candidates included Edward A. Dauer, deputy dean and senior lecturer in Law at Yale University and two deans, one associate dean and one professor from other law schools. Regardless of who would be offered the post, Hoffman's observation that the law school "is ready for someone from the national scene" would be served.

Dauer emerged as the choice of all the voting constituencies. Born September 28, 1944, in South Providence, Rhode Island, Dauer earned an undergraduate degree with distinction from Brown University in 1966. He attended the University of Wyoming College of Law in 1966-67, and graduated cum laude from Yale Law School in 1969. Dauer had authored two books, including Planning by Lawyers: Materials on a Nonadversarial Legal Process, and many articles, essays, reviews and monographs. He had served at Yale since 1974 where he was first a visiting professor of law. He became an associate professor there in 1975, associate dean in 1978, and deputy dean in 1983. Earlier Dauer had taught at the University of Southern California where he was co-recipient of the school's outstanding teacher award, and had also taught at the University of Toledo College of Law. In addition, he held summer teaching posts at New York University, Indiana University, Michigan and Wayne State Universities. He was a fellow of the Institute on Social Science Methods at DU in the summer of 1972.

After discussions and negotiations with Chancellor Smith, Dauer accepted the appointment, effective July 1, 1985. His principal concerns in these discussions included library support, faculty salaries and the general level of support for legal research and student financial aid. They would become the basis of his agenda as dean and he worked zealously to meet his several stated goals, recording important successes. His primary objectives were to complete the Inn of Court concept envisioned for the new campus; to focus on maintaining high qualitative standards for admitted students; to develop ways to attract students in a contracting market; to rebuild library resources; and to encourage and assist faculty research.

Among the many longtime College of Law adjunct faculty members of the 1980s were Gordon Schieman, Brooke Wunniche and Ed Schuennemann.
Dauer realized that it would take increased resources to accomplish these goals as well as a strong cooperative effort. As he told a DBA luncheon audience: "I have seen quite a lot of interest among you about the law school, and a good deal of affection for it as well. It is not surprising that there is also some curiosity, to understated it a little, about what the new kid in town is going to do with, or about - or to - that very special place. I don't know a great deal about the West, yet. But I'm a quick study and I'm working at it." He also noted that the school would "continue to develop ways of bridging the pedagogical gap between legal theory and lawyering skills; enhance the clinical curriculum; not grow - not in numbers."

Dauer later explained in a letter to law alumni that the growth would occur in four principal

window that would wake you up in the middle of the night. There was awful, bright, Bronco-orange carpeting.

Lee Terry taught us Securities Law. I don't know why we did this, but I was talking to guys about having a pheasant dinner because I go up and hunt in South Dakota every year. They said let's do it, let's bring in a pheasant dinner. Well, I looked in the freezer and they were all freezer burned. I had all these birds and they were all freezer burned. They were all dehydrated. I kept them in the freezer for about a year and they were not properly prepared. They were like freeze-dried jerky. There were three or four birds that were kind of freeze-dried together and we brought them in for Lee Terry in our Securities class. He looked at it like "Oh my God!" He didn't know what it was, it was just kind of like this living piece of meat. It livened up Securities class.

I remember Space Law during the third year. During the third year, a lot of us figured out that we didn't want to take any more bar classes. We thought we'd pass the bar somehow, someway, but we should have some fun in our third year. So we started taking some Nanda classes. He was teaching International Protection of Human Rights and they were fascinating classes. He held those classes on main campus because he had some graduate students that were in International Studies. So there was a real diverse mixture of people. A lot of students from Africa and Asia were in the class. I remember one student standing up who thought that all the whites should move out of Georgia and Florida and that all the blacks should move down there and that there should be separate states along racial lines. Talk about white supremacy and segregation. There were definitely lively conversations.

Professor Rench taught Evidence. This guy was honest as the day is long. It was no flash, it was just straightforward. He was very organized in how he presented Evidence. I thought he was a wonderful professor. They had to have a lottery to get into his class.

Professor Munch taught Unincorporated Associations. My roommate and I both studied really hard and thought we really knew the stuff. We walked in there for his exam and the questions looked like they were multiple choice questions. I really knew that stuff, but it was
really tough to pick out which multiple choice was correct. One would be easy to knock off the list but there would be at least two that both seemed right. But I just circled one of them and went on. When I got my score, I don't know if it was a D minus or just an F. I had never failed an exam in undergrad let alone law school. I went in there to Professor Munch. He said, "I don't know what you did on this exam but you only answered like one out of four questions." I said, "You're kidding I must have had an incomplete exam or something." He showed my test to me and says, "These are true and false and you only marked one of them and left the other three blank." I said, "You're kidding, I thought this was a multiple choice test." I felt like such an idiot. He sent me to the Registrar. So I remember going to the Registrar and telling her that I didn't follow the instructions correctly and that was why I failed the test. She looked at me like I was telling a cock-and-bull story. She said she wasn't going to permit me to retake the test. I showed her the test and asked her what she would do or how she would take it. She told me that she would look at the block and then pick the appropriate answer. She too was convinced that it was a multiple choice test instead of a true/false test. She blushed when I told her that I failed because it was a true/false test. She let me retake the test right then. I saved my grade in that class.

In the area of developing the law center concept, there were a number of achievements over the course of his deanship. An article in the Law Alumni Newsletter reported the official windup of the "bricks and mortar" phase of the Law Center campaign. No final figure was given to show the amount raised against the $10-$13 million goal. The last reported total was $7.8 million. The article stated that efforts would continue to complete funding for furnishings, audiovisual and high technology needs. The campaign did create a new awareness of the ongoing financial needs of the school among its various constituencies. The designation of the new law school auditorium in honor of Sam and Freida Davis, longtime benefactors of the program remains one of the highlights of the 1985 program.

"The vision remains one of a Law Center on this campus," Dauer reported to the law community. However, the economic plight of the Denver area as well as that of the University would delay certain plans. The excess of available office space in Denver made plans to develop Treat Hall as an office complex impractical. A campus development committee worked closely with University officials in an attempt to make better use of other campus buildings. Serious negotiations were held in 1987 with the United States Air Force Judge Advocate General School (AFJAG) to create a new center for education in conjunction with the law center. Discussions were also held with officials of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy (NITA)
who were considering relocating their headquarters from the University of Notre Dame. Having these groups on campus would greatly enhance the Inns of Court concept. To the disappointment of DU officials, both groups dropped plans for relocation.

If the law center concept could not be achieved in "bricks and mortar," Dauer was nonetheless able to reach toward it through the number of new programs that came to the law school under his leadership. In 1986, the offices of the Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation (RMMLF) were moved to the Porter Administration Building. Formerly headquartered at the university of Colorado school of Law, the foundation had maintained a close relationship with DU since its inception in 1955. The arrival of the RMMLF provided opportunities for further cooperative efforts with the school's Natural Resources Program.

Dauer further solidified his programmatic endeavors with the January 1986 announcement that a National Center for Preventive Law would be established at the College of Law. This first-of-its-kind legal center expressly designed to help citizens and corporations prevent lawsuits was to be established by a $250,000 challenge grant from the Louis and Hermione Brown Foundation of Los Angeles, California. The law school would raise an equal amount

CAROL V. BERGER  
Class of 1987

I was thirty-eight when I started law school. I think that the best thing about DU was the wide range of students, so that there was a group of people between the ages of thirty-five and forty that you could understand a lot better. We had the same kind of problems and were dealing with families, unlike the other students. That was my favorite thing about DU. This group of us, who were friends, went to lunch once a month for five years after we graduated. It finally drifted off after five years because a couple of people moved from downtown, a couple of people quit practicing law and it finally quit happening. Of that group, I recruited two of them to work with me because they were such good friends. That was probably the best part of school for me.

I'm not a lover of going to school. For me it was kind of a game to see what you had to do. There were fun things. I was there when Dean Dauer started, and I liked him very much. Torts with Professor Pepper was fun. I did the corporate internship and that was a really nice experience. They really did a good job. They had monthly group meetings and you did exercises for that and you got more than a lot of people did from their internships. I also did the Thursday Night Bar internship which was a great experience. I've done Thursday Night Bar ever since then because of that.

It is amazing how many people I see from that first year section downtown all the time. The bonding that went on with the difficulty of that first year still prevails.

They changed campuses the spring before I started. I liked the new campus. I spent time there, I studied there. I went on day and studied. I always stayed and ate lunch because I think that the camaraderie was an important reason why it was a decent experience instead of a real hard thing to go through.
over the next five years. The seeds for the center were sown when Dauer and Brown both taught at the University of Southern California. The center gave the law school a leadership role in this new area of law and further enhanced student’s educational opportunities and exposures. A research project for Professor Edward Richards and the National Center for Preventive Law about who makes claims to insurance companies and why, received a $1 60,000 grant from the Colorado Physicians Insurance Company in the years 1987 to 1989.

A similar development came a year or so later when the College of Law received a $250,000 grant from the Stuart-James Foundation of Florida. The project provided a research center designed to aid start-up and emerging business enterprises. The center however was discontinued in 1991.

An Elderlaw project was also initiated in 1987, and received significant, continuing financial support from the Legal Services Corporation ($55,000 in 1987-88; $50,000 in 1988-89; $75,000 in 1990-91). The College established a pilot project through the Advocacy Skills Program which provided preventive legal checkups for the elderly, handicapped and homeless in metropolitan Denver. Professors Jeffrey Frar Jamison and Howard Rosenberg were instrumental in obtaining the grant. Margaret Walker served as the program administrator.

With the support of grants from the United States Department of Education, a Mediation Arbitration Center was established at the law school in 1988. In partnership with the Denver Landlord/Tenant Mediation Task Force, the center serves to facilitate settlements, primarily landlord-tenant conflicts. Law students receive hands-on training in alternative dispute resolution procedures under the guidance of Cynthia A. Savage, the center’s director.
Several other College of Law faculty were successful in securing significant grant funds. The National Science Foundation supported the Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPP) research project of law Professor George Pring and DU sociology Professor Penelope Canan. The $175,000 grant over a two-and-a-half-year period was one of the largest ever made by the Foundation's law and social science branch. These studies later received national recognition, including a feature presentation on the "CBS Evening News" with Dan Rather.

Dauer also made significant progress on curricular issues and in supporting faculty research. The Robert S. Appel Distinguished Lecture in Law and Technology was established at the College of Law by the Denver law firm of Rothgerber, Appel, Powers and Johnson in the spring of 1987. The lecture honors Appel, a 1952 law graduate, recognizing his dedication and service to his firm and the legal community. The first lecture in the series was presented by Colorado United States Senator Timothy E. Wirth on February 16, 1989.

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The DU College of Law will open mediation center:

Program aims to help keep landlord-tenant disputes from clogging Denver courtroom dockets

By LAURIE PATERNOSTER

The University of Denver is among a handful of law schools nationwide training aspiring lawyers how to stay out of the courtroom.

DU's College of Law, Mediation/Arbitration Center, expected to open in January, is a breakthrough in legal education because of its clinical approach to law. The program deals exclusively with landlord-tenant issues and neighborhood disputes in teaching students how to resolve conflicts through mediation instead of litigation.

"It's something new for law school, the opportunity to teach communication and problem-solving skills in a real setting," said Jeffrey Hartje, a DU law professor and director of the College of Law's Advocacy Skills Program.

Cindy Savage, a Harvard Law School graduate and director of the center, views the program as an opportunity to provide a much-needed community service.

"This is a more positive way to resolve some of the disputes and, hopefully, it will impact the housing industry by allowing tenants to stay where they are and work out their problems with landlords," she said.

Massey High, executive vice president of the Apartment Association of Metro Denver, said the resilience-training program handles 20 to 30 complaints a day — enough to testify to the need for DU's mediation center.

"I think subsidized property owners will be especially interested in the program because they live with a more restrictive policy as far as evictions go, and this can help solve some of those problems. There is a real need for something like this," he said.

Using a similar mediation center in Washington as a model, Hartje helped institute the program with members of the Denver Landlord-Tenant Mediation Task Force. Comprised of public and private-sector representatives, the task force was created to address problems in the court systems related to landlord-tenant issues. Only a few other universities, including schools in Pennsylvania, Kansas and New Mexico, have joined the growing trend toward student training in mediation, Hartje said.

"This program teaches negotiation through a clinical approach where the students are a third-party neutral," he said. "The idea is, the mediator does not decide who is right or wrong in a dispute, but helps the parties through skillful communication and problem-solving abilities to work out their dispute.

Generally, the result of mediation is a longer-lasting solution because those involved in the dispute have invested time and effort in the process and determined the result themselves, he said.

The Center, funded by a one-year, $60,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Education, will provide free mediation services to landlords, tenants and homeowners embroiled in unresolved disputes. The eight students expected to serve as primary mediators will begin an intensive training program Jan. 3, in preparation for the center's opening two weeks later. Students will receive college credit for the service and will be supervised by graduate students and faculty.

The program's advocates also hope DU's Mediation Center will fill a void left by a Denver program that was created in 1980 but died after 14 months when city funding evaporated. During the program's lifespan, 2,000 telephone calls relating to landlord or tenant complaints were logged.

Hartje said the DU program stands a good chance of being re-funded by the Department of Education next year. Meanwhile, task force members are investigating alternative funding sources. The new program is expected to benefit the Denver municipal court system as well, by helping to reduce the massive number of landlord-tenant-related cases such as eviction cases and suits over rent non-payment.

"The advantage to the tenants is you want the problem resolved and you want it resolved in the courts, it may take up to nine months, depending on the nature of the dispute," said Jeffrey Hartje, director of DU's Meditation Center.

Users of the mediation service are also saving money by eliminating attorney's fees and extended periods away from work during litigation, he added.

"We are receiving a lot of positive feedback from landlords and tenants," Hartje said. "In reality, you are faced with issues everyday in dealing with clients of all kinds. I think they should offer some course in humanity."

I decided that I learned more of the realities of law, of the practice of law by clerking. I don't know if that was a good learning process or not. I started spending more time at work, than truly at school. I'd go right from classes to work.

I graduated in nine straight quarters, as fast as I could get out.

I would ride my bike to and from school, about 30 miles round trip. Law school became kind of a job that had to be done, to get to the point where you had to take the bar and get the license and all of that. Through what I learned from Jamison in his courses and what I did clerking, that's when it all came together. The practical experience with the classroom experience started to make more and more sense as to what you had to do. But I spent too much time working, undoubtedly.

I know they teach professional responsibility but it's more of a 'read the code on professionalism.' In reality, you are faced with issues everyday in dealing with clients of all kinds. I think they should offer some course in humanity.
I came to the College of Law because I was living in Denver and I had to either go there or the University of Colorado. Because DU was a closer commute and because at the time it had a better reputation with the Denver law firms, I decided to attend DU. I also chose DU because law school was not my first career and I wanted to be at a school where there were older students.

I remember many of my classes, and overall I was pleased with the professors. I really liked Professor Pepper, Professor Winokur, Professor Pring, Dean Dauer, and many others. I do not remember the classes being overly formal or Socratic.

At the time I was there, the school was making an image transition, under Dean Dauer, away from a strictly functional to a more intellectual law school, so many of the new faculty seemed to reflect this change.

I remember exams as being difficult and challenging and on the whole an adequate testing of our knowledge. I studied in groups when I knew people in the class and I think that was a good way to study.

In cooperation with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the United States Treasury Department, a visiting professor program brought a senior IRS attorney in residence for the winter/spring quarters from 1988 to 1990. In the fall of 1988 the College of Law, under Dauer's direction, initiated a series of legislative seminars. These discussions were conducted by school representatives for members of the Colorado state legislature. The sessions touched upon the legal aspects of current legislative matters. In addition, the Natural Resources Practitioner-in-Residence program was initiated in 1989, allowing attorneys specializing in natural resources law to teach a one-semester seminar course. Special support was provided by an annual grant from the AMAX Foundation.

After a year-and-a-half study, the faculty approved in 1988, a switch to a semester system from the school's familiar quarter system in an effort to improve the education received by students and provide them more time to absorb the material presented. This led to a comprehensive curriculum study directed by Professor John Reese, a veteran at these projects. The result was a new core of required courses under the semester system that reflected the changing nature of legal education. All of the changes became effective with the beginning of the 1990-91 academic year.
Faculty scholarship and research were strongly encouraged by Dauer. He established funding to support it through a summer research stipend program which was made possible after he had reached an agreement with the University on a significant shift in the model for faculty compensation. Prior to this time, faculty were on twelve month contracts and obliged to teach during the summer. The new model enabled faculty to devote energy to research and writing during the summer months or to elect to teach, with financial support for either option.

Dauer also knew that the educational program would be enhanced by improving the faculty/student ratio. From the outset he concentrated his efforts on changing the ratio of 2:9:1 he found in 1986. He set goals to attain forty-four to forty-five full-time faculty and a 23:1 ratio, although he emphasized a 20:1 ratio as best. Officials also constantly reminded the law school community of the need to improve the cultural diversity of the faculty, staff and student body.

The student experience in its many forms was a familiar topic of discussion among law school faculty and staff. An important new program, public interest clerkships, was initiated in 1985. The groundwork had been laid by Acting Dean Beane and completed by Dauer to establish summer scholarships for students working in public interest organizations. The program continues to grow, and by 1994 was funding nine such clerkships.

Popular Dauer observation was that "one of the most important courses in law school is lunch." He emphasized communication with the students, including brown bag lunches and the creation of "windows" in the evening schedule for special student activities. A later communication improvement was an intraschool newsletter, On The Student Street, first issued in February 1988. A joint effort of the SBA and the dean's office, the publication was produced by the law school public relations office.

The practice of a student-elected faculty speaker at commencement exercises was begun in 1986. A similar invitation was extended to day and evening student representatives in 1988. Graduates in 1989 inaugurated the Banisters Bash, a post-commencement dance and celebration.

In 1987-88, five DU law student members of the ABA Law Student Division were serving as liaisons to ABA sections, the largest group ever concentrated in any one law school. These included Russel Murray III, ABA Journal; Michael F. Arvin, Taxation; Carole J. Verostek, Family Law; Jerry D. Worsham, Science and Technology; and Charles J. Vanstrom, Jr., Judicial Administration. Students, as well as faculty and staff, also enjoyed watching the filming of a Perry Mason television movie at the law school in November 1988.
In the spring of 1988, evening law students submitted a bill of rights that would provide services to benefit those attending night classes. Dauer supported a system that would allow evening students the opportunity to participate in the journals, the Student Law Office and other extracurricular activities. Concerns of other students at the time ranged from parking, campus security, student housing, shuttle transportation, check-cashing facilities, general communications, the SBA budget and new University student activity fees. The University’s Lamont School of Music had moved to the former CWC campus in August 1985, increasing some of these concerns. In response to student requests as well as to carry out an element of the master plan for the law center, Dauer and school officials initiated plans to create an on-campus pub. It would be named the Mapelli Pub, after the law school’s former location above the grocery store and meat market in downtown Denver. The pub would be furnished with memorabilia of the market and located in Foote Hall. Difficulties with making the site compatible for its intended use and lower than anticipated fundraising success placed the project on hold.

A major concern arose among student coordinators at the law clinic. They filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board seeking to have a union formed by nine of the ten coordinators certified as a collective bargaining agent. Denver’s Westword newspaper commented: “So it was that Dauer became the first law school dean in the country to face the distinct possibility that some of his students would become union members, empowered to bargain over pay and working conditions.” DU administrators opposed the petition, which was later denied on the basis that the students’ employment was incidental to their student status; they were not employees who could form a union.

By the fall of 1988, student enrollment had reached 1,005. Dauer reported to alumni in March 1989 that between 1986 and 1988, the entering classes’ median LSAT scores rose from the 63rd to the 79th percentile. He correctly credited the alumni-supported merit-based scholarships as an important factor in achieving the new level. However, the
entering class of 1985 had LSAT scores in the 63rd percentile. The scores for DU graduates taking the July 1988 Colorado bar exams were significantly below average. In response, members of the law faculty studied the issue. They found there was no correlation between bar results and curricular choices, although a study reportedly did disclose a correlation between bar results and entering academic credentials. This was a cause of great concern at the law school, as well as among DU alumni. Successful appeal of test scores by individual applicants ultimately raised the July 1988 pass rate to seventy percent. Based on the results of subsequent tests, it was also determined that over eighty percent of the June 1988 DU graduates who had taken the Colorado bar had passed and had been admitted to practice. By the fall of 1987, placement of graduates in legal-related employment for the previous six years ranked at an average of over ninety percent.

Efforts were ongoing to improve student aid. By 1989, the number of scholarship students had increased to 200 and an average award of $4,000, from 1984 totals of 156 and $2,000, respectively. Dauer criticized the fact that the relationship of tuition to financial aid created the need for excessive student part-time work.

The emphasis remained on planning for the future at law faculty meetings held during the winter and spring quarters of 1989. Discussions covered the separate topics of pedagogical consideration of the Colorado bar examination; admission policies, academic standards and educational support; and the learning and personal environment. School leaders were also engaged in budget planning, the work of the faculty development committee on teaching and scholarship, as well as grade normalization. In addition, the school’s judicial clerkship program was revitalized under the direction of Professor Jay Brown.

Communications with law alumni throughout the history of the College of Law had consisted of various forms, and the annual Report of the Dean had been the only continuous offering since the mid-1960s. In the fall of 1985 the Law Alumni Newsletter, a three-times-a-year publication, was inaugurated, emanating from the law alumni office. One issue would serve as the Report of the Dean. The first Newsletter reported on Dauer’s appointment, his attendance at out-of-town alumni meetings, the reorganization and new direction of the Law Alumni Fund, with all monies going to a new alumni merit Scholarship program. The resignation of Associate Dean Hanley, effective September 30 1985, was also a Newsletter item. After eighteen years of outstanding service at the College of Law he would join the Holme Roberts and Owen law firm as administrative

At night school you almost have to form a study group so that you can split up what is required of you. It seemed more competitive during the day, and at night you were sort of like, “we’re all in this together; let’s just get through it anyway we can.”

I think that if you are going to go to law school, don’t try to work and do it. It is such an incredible toll on your personal life and your health. That was something I would have changed. I would have gone during the day and not worked at all, and sort of devoted three years of my life to law school.

I went to school with ladies who had two or three children and were working during the day and going to school at night. They had to be brilliant.

Chancellor Smith joins Dean Dauer and the honorees at the dedication of the Sam and Freda Davis Auditorium in the Lowell Thomas Law Building
director. Also noted was Dauer's appointment by Governor Richard Lamm as chair of a task force study committee to review Colorado's tort liability and insurance laws. Some of the committee hearings were held at the law school, and a final task force report was presented to Lamm in January 1986, amid some controversy.

Later, Dauer would also serve the community in other important ways. He was nominated by Governor Roy Romer, and confirmed by the Colorado Senate, as a member of the prestigious Colorado Commission on Higher Education for a 1987-91 term. He was later named to a second term on the Commission, ending in 1995. In 1987, he served as a member of the Committee on Legal Studies at Sloan, an advisory group to the Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At the request of Denver Mayor Peña, Dauer also chaired a highly visible task force on the Denver Symphony Orchestra in September 1988 which dealt with reorganizing the orchestra's governing structure to solve its financial troubles.

There were continuing connections between the law school and the professional community. Sessions of the Colorado Supreme Court, the first scheduled on campus in many years, were held in April 1986 and 1988. Judges of the Colorado Court of Appeals and the United States Court of Appeals, Tenth Circuit, also held sessions at the law school.

In the summer of 1987, the Institute for Advanced Legal Studies (IALS) was created, replacing PAPD, the school's continuing education arm. IALS offices were moved from Huchingson Hall to the Porter Administration Building. Mark S. Caldwell '76, was named assistant dean for Continuing Education and Professional Affairs, a move designed to also coordinate the school's programs for alumni. This position was eliminated a year later, and Caldwell left the staff, concluding a noteworthy twelve-year association with the school. Offices of CLE remained in Huchingson under a new director. Historically both PAPD and CLE had been headed by the same person. CLE later moved away from the law school to share offices in downtown Denver with the CBA and DBA, with DU and CU continuing their longtime sponsorship of the program. However, DU and CU soon lost their cooperative role with CLE.

The law capital campaign revitalized the alumni base, and consequently the Law Alumni Fund experienced new growth. Contributions reached new heights and the percent of alumni participating
Mary V. Laitos

Class of 1988

I had been in the oil business for about ten years before I went back to law school, and so I was very interested in natural resources. That was my emphasis and I tried to become involved with the people at the school who were in that field. The Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation is on the campus and they have great educational programs. I became involved with some of those while I was in school.

We had Larry Posner for Criminal Law. He is a very respected practitioner here in Denver. He was a very good teacher. I struggled through Criminal Law and I think that I got a C, but he was great.

I remember the research and writing course and how hard it was. Once I got into practice I wished that I had a refresher in it because that is what you do the most. I felt like the writing that I did in school was preparatory for the writing that I do now, but I wish that I had done more of it then.

Professor Hardaway made you write your name on a card. Then he would shuffle the deck and pick a person’s name to answer his questions. I got called on more than my share of times.

Law school was a very arduous and very positive experience. I had a wide circle of friends and now, seven years out, I find a large circle of colleagues from my law school days. It was a challenge but it was also a very positive feeling of accomplishment to get through it.

Mid-1989 events at the University significantly impacted the law school. Chancellor Smith had remained in office beyond the two-year term of his original appointment, having effectively reorganized the University during his five-and-one-half-years in the post. One of the moves Smith had made to improve the University’s financial picture was the 1986 sale of the downtown properties formerly occupied by the College of Law. The $5.9 million from this transaction would allow a major payment on the prin-

A dramatic development for the University and the College of Law was the announcement of a bequest in excess of $8 million from the estate of Frank H. Ricketson, Jr. W'19 who died in Denver in 1987 at the age of ninety-one. The endowment funds - “for the capital needs of the College of Law” - provided initial annual spendable earnings of about $350,000. In recognition of this historic gift and to meet the requests expressed by the Ricketson family, the University designated the College of Law facilities as the Frank H. Ricketson, Jr., Law Complex during a centennial observance on November 16, 1992.
Principal borrowed to acquire the CWC campus and build the law school. The sale reduced debt costs and eliminated an annual operation and maintenance cost of $70,000 for the former law facilities. On June 30, 1989, Smith announced his retirement, effective immediately, which led to a series of administrative changes. At the time of Smith’s resignation, the board of trustees also announced the appointment of Daniel L. Ritchie as the sixteenth Chancellor of the University. Ritchie had served as a trustee since 1983. In June 1987, he left his position as chair and chief executive officer of Westinghouse Broadcasting and devoted much of his time to University fund raising and planning as chair of the trustee development committee and vice chair of the board.

On June 16, 1989, Dauer, through a memorandum to the College of Law community, announced his resignation as dean, effective the next year, on June 30, 1990. This move, he noted, would fulfill his plan to limit his dean’s appointment to a five-year period. He would retain his appointment on the full-time faculty.

An important chain of events relating to Dauer’s resignation strained relations between the law faculty and the University administration. On July 31, fourteen law faculty members met with DU Provost John Jones. They presented him with a statement, expressing concern that Jones had reportedly conferred with two or three law faculty about what the faculty reaction would be to the University’s removal of Dean Dauer from his position in advance of his scheduled departure, appointment of an acting or interim dean to replace Dauer and termination of the current search committee for a new dean. Their statement emphasized that the faculty would react with outrage to such summary administrative action. The faculty also cited the rule of the accreditation standards of the American Bar Association which provide for substantial faculty involvement in the dean selection process, in cooperation with the University administration. As a result, on August 1, the announcement was made that Ritchie and Jones had agreed to Dauer’s request that he be granted a research leave of absence during the final year of his deanship, effective immediately. On August 10, Professor Emeritus Beaney, who had retired from the faculty only the previous May, reluctantly agreed to serve once again as acting dean.

Within a short time, the machinery of a dean search committee was in place and functioning. Dr. Norman F. Watt, DU professor of Clinical Psychology, was named chair. Law alumni members were John L. Breit ’74, Hon. John L. Kane, Jr. ’60, and James C. Owen, Jr. ’56. Allan R. Phipps ’37, and Morley Ballantine represented the trustees. Faculty members were Professors Burton Brody, Thomas D. Crandall, Ved Nanda, Stephen L. Pepper, George W. Pring and Lawrence Tiffany; Dr. Ruth Parsons, professor at DU’s Graduate School of Social Work, and Professor Donald McCubbery of the College of Business Administration. Laura L. Kirlin and Robert H. Dee, SBA Day and Evening Division presidents, respectively, were student representatives. Law staff liaison to the committee was Claudia L. Tomlin, director of Admissions.

In announcing Beaney’s appointment, Jones praised his long commitment to the University and the legal community. “He has served in this role before. He knows the requirements of the position, has the support of the faculty and will be an ideal person to help the new dean once an appointment has been made,” Jones said. During his first tour as acting dean, Beaney had been confronted by the many adjustments
brought about by the law school's recent relocation to the new campus. In his second assignment he would once again serve to facilitate changes prompted by planning begun earlier. In both instances he proved to be the right person at the right time to guide the school.

Day-to-day activities in 1989-90 were generally positive and more internal in nature, as they dealt with people and procedures. The faculty had spent considerable time designing a revised curriculum which would take effect the following fall, simultaneous with the school's switch to a semester system. The preparations for the latter were countless and time-consuming.

Commendable gains had been effected in the addition of women and minorities to the faculty. Rufina Hernandez joined the school as assistant dean for Student Affairs, there was yet another change in the business dean's post, and changes in several professional staff positions. Revisions in the school's internship and externship program were also made during the year.

Beaney's year as acting dean included a number of positive accomplishments. Student leaders began a mentor/tutorial program in the fall and initiated a newspaper, the Student Writ. The applicant pool for admission remained strong and total enrollment remained on target, under the 1,000 mark. The pass rate for graduates taking the Colorado bar examination for the first time in July 1989 returned to eighty-four percent. This prompted officials to reiterate that the low pass rate the previous year was an anomaly.

The first presentation in the Martin P. Miller Distinguished Professorship series was made in early 1990 and consisted of a series of lectures by Hon.

John L. Kane, Jr. '60, senior United States District Court judge, Denver. The lecture was established by Miller, of Littleton, Colorado, a 1951 DU law graduate, to demonstrate his commitment to reinforcing the awareness of professional responsibility among new lawyers.

A 1989 issue of the Denver Law Review was devoted to a symposium sponsored by DU on the quality of dispute resolution. The issue was awarded the book prize from the New York Center for Policy Research.

At the 1980 inauguration of the Martin P. Miller Distinguished Professorship series, Judge John L. Kane, Jr. '60 flanked by Martin Miller '51 and his wife Edythe, delivered the first series of lectures.
Law alumni were cited for their special service as officers of the Sam Cary Bar, Colorado Women’s Bar, Colorado Hispanic Bar and various Colorado district bar associations. A new quarterly publication, *The Water Court Reporter* was inaugurated by students at the law school, enhancing the school’s publications offerings.

In late December 1989, an unsettling rumor was added to the category of “pesky” things for the acting dean to worry about. A Japanese university was considering the purchase of the CWC campus. Chancellor Ritchie confirmed the possibility during discussions with the students and faculty at the law school regarding the location of the school, as well as the selection of a new dean. The negotiations later fell through and Ritchie stated that the University was proceeding on the basis that the College of Law will remain at its present site.

The dean search committee had conducted a national quest to identify candidates. The list was reduced to five, and each of these candidates visited in February and March 1990, meeting with members of the committee, students, faculty, staff and University leaders. The candidates included Dennis O. Lynch, professor of Law and former associate dean at the University of Miami School of Law, as well as other law professors, a dean and an associate dean. The appointment of Lynch as the twelfth dean of the College of Law effective July 1, 1990, was soon announced by Ritchie, who noted that Lynch’s leadership qualities, scholarship and international orientation gave him the necessary edge to chart a successful course for the law school.